

# The Daily Courant.

Saturday, July 20. 1706.

Vienna, July 10.

The Sentence by which the late Elector of Cologne is put under the Ban of the Empire, is as follows:

**W**E JOSEPH by the Grace of God elected Emperor of the Romans, always august, King in Germany, of Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, &c.; Archduke of Austria; Duke of Burgundy, Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, Luxemburg, Wirtemberg, Upper and Lower Silesia; Prince of Swabia; Margrave of the holy Roman Empire, Burgaw, Moravia, Upper and Lower Lufaria; Count of Hapsbourg, Tirol, Pfird, Kybourg, Gortz; Landgrave of Alsace; Lord of Windismark, Porentru, Salins, &c. To all and every the Electors and Princes, Ecclesiastical or Secular, Prelats, Counts, Barons, Knights, Esquires, Governours of Provinces, military Leaders, Bishops, Bailiffs, Castellans, Substitutes, Officers, Intendants, Drossards, Burgomasters, Judges, Councillors, Burghers, Communities; and generally to all other Vassals and Subjects of Us and the Empire, of whatever Estate, Quality, or Condition they be; and particularly to the Archbishoprick of Cologne, the Diocess of Ratisbon, the Bishoprick of Liege, and to the Estates of Berchtsgade, their Subjects, Vassals, Friends, and Relations, who shall read, hear read, or be inform'd of these our Imperial Letters, or Authentick Copies of them, and shall submit and conform themselves thereto. We offer the Friendship and good Will of an Uncle and Cousin, Imperial Favour, Grace, and Bounty.

'Tis not necessary to set forth by a long Discourse the pernicious Designs and wicked Resolutions which JOSEPH CLEMENT, hitherto Elector of Cologne, and his elder Brother late Elector and Duke of Bavaria, form'd long since against our late most gracious and honoured Lord and Father, the Emperor of glorious Memory, and against the Roman Empire; and the unlawful Alliances they made with France, in order to put those Designs in Execution. Because they are apparent not only from the Writings they have publish'd, but likewise by the Crimes of dangerous Consequence which they have committed in the Sight of the whole World. We therefore judge it needless to make a particular Deduction, but refer to those Writings, in what manner he levied Troops with Money that he had from the French, against the Electorate of Cologne, without the Approbation of the Chapter, and how he engag'd himself to them by Oath, as did his Predecessor: How on the contrary and with what Loyalty the Chapter endeavour'd to dissuade him therefrom, reminding him of the Oath of Fidelity and Homage he had sworn to the Emperor, the Empire, and the Diocess: How paternally his late Imperial Majesty of high and glorious Memory, when he was inform'd of the matter, exhorted him and caus'd him to be exhorted to his Duty by Commissioners sent to him to that purpose. But these gentle means having no Effect on him, his Imperial Majesty seeing the Obstinacy of him the said Joseph Clement, was constrain'd to let Justice take its Course upon the Complaints that were made against him, and in Consequence to warn him by a Judicial Sentence to observe the Union of the Hereditary Countries, and at length to allow of other Judicial Proceedings against him, and commit the Execution of them to the Princes, Circles, and Electors of Westphalia, and of the lower Rhine. And notwithstanding his said Imperial Majesty and the whole World hop'd he would seriously berthink himself and reflect what he ow'd to God, his Majesty, the Empire, the Chapter, and the E-

states of the Empire, of whom he held, and that he would not plunge himself and Family into greater Evils; yet the Event has shewn, that the King of France, his Brother Maximilian Emanuel, and himself have bent all their Studies to execute their damnable and impious Conspiracy, and the Designs they had plotted together: For, soon after Maximilian Emanuel had traitorously and with a rebellious Heart, put into the Hands of the French the Spanish Netherlands; with the Government of which he had been entrusted by the late King of Spain Charles II, and which are dependant on the Empire and belong to our Archducal German House, Joseph Clement caus'd French Troops to come into the Diocess of Cologne, and that of Liege, and put them into possession of the Places of Strength, under the specious and frivolous Denomination of Troops of Burgundy: After which he wanted not repeated Remonstrances from our late Lord and Father who rests with God, and from the other Estates of the Empire, as also from the Chapters of Cologne and Liege: But plain Representations were made to him the said Joseph Clement, of the terrible Punishments that he would draw upon himself, by such Enterprizes, and especially by introducing those Dangerous Troops into the Territories of the Roman Empire, in contempt of the Prohibitions, which were more than ordinarily strong against him, as being the Lord Proprietor and Governour of the said Diocesses, and that under Restrictions, and by Virtue of the Right of the Hereditary Countries, and other Tenures; that in Consequence of them, and for his Obstinacy, he would not only be and remain depos'd from his Government, but would for ever lose it infallibly, according to the Constitutions of the Imperial Chamber, and the last Resolutions of the Diet of the Empire; and that by the open Opposition and Resistance he had made against the foresaid Judicial Proceedings, he had actually incur'd, over and above the Ban of the Emperor and Empire against Seculars, the Loss of all Prerogatives and Benefits which as an Ecclesiastick he held of his Imperial Majesty and the holy Empire. But all this had no Effect upon him, on the contrary he proceeded to menace the Canons, whom he look'd on with an evil Eye, and pursued with mortal Hatred, persecuting some with the utmost Rigour, and delivering others into the Hands of the French, who imprison'd and oppress'd them divers Ways: And after having every where dispers'd all manner of Pasquines and infamous Libels against Us and the principal Estates of the Empire, rashly assuming the Name and Title of Archchancellour in Italy, he took upon him the Defence of that felonious Rebel the Duke of Mantua, both within and without the Empire; encouraging him in his Disobedience against Us, and making great Preparations of War for him in the Countries of his Dependance, deliberately charging himself with the Crimes of others as well as his own: So that after several fruitless Endeavours, his late Imperial Majesty was necessitated to take Arms against him and against the French of his Faction, and among other Places to besiege the Fortress of Keyserwaert, which was happily reduc'd tho' not without great Effusion of Christian Blood. Yet instead of Repentance, he publish'd many frivolous Writings, in the Stile and Manner of France, in which he declar'd he would accept no Terms that should be offer'd him, how advantageous or honourable soever, to induce him to return to his Duty; but would endeavour to the utmost of his Power to maintain his Burgundian Troops, on whom only he relied, and would by their help take that Satisfaction



Satisfaction he could not otherwise obtain. A little after our late Lord and Father had by the Persuasion of the Empire caus'd War to be proclaim'd against France, the Duke of Anjou, his Abettors and Adherents, and particularly against his Brother and him, he again declar'd by a Writing, that he would expose his Body, Life, Estate, and Blood, rather than the free Electors should prevail with him to quit the Alliance he had made, dismiss the French Troops, and act as a loyal Member of the Empire; much less to solicit Peace with the Empire; but that on the contrary, rejecting all the Offers and Advances made by his late Imperial Majesty to engage him to a Reconciliation, he was determin'd more than ever to adhere inviolably to his Alliance with France. He writ an Account to his Brother, and the Memory is still fresh, of the Cruelties which by means of a great Number of French Troops he committed at that Time to compel the City of Cologne to stand Neuter, by pillaging and burning several Towns and Places of the Country of Juliers and Bergues, and by his hard Usage of the Inhabitants of both Sexes. Of this he makes his Boast, as of things glorious and deterving admiration. In conclusion, he chose to abandon the Electorate of Cologne and the Principality of Liege, give the French Possession of Bonne his Place of Residence, put himself with his Retinue into their Power, and under a Guard of that Nation retire into the Country of the declar'd Enemies of the Empire, where he actually continues, rather than return to his Duty. Not to speak of many bloody Designs, contriv'd by him or with his Knowledge, before and since that Time, against Ecclesiastical Princes and Persons; nor of other Crimes which he has committed or caus'd to be committed. So that nothing remains, but that in Consequence of the former Judicial Proceedings We do our Part, by excluding the said Joseph Clement expressly out of the Number, Dignity, and Privileges, of the Members of the Empire of Germany, as his Infraction of the Peace, his Crimes of High Treason, his obstinate Disobedience, and other enormous Delinquencies deserve; in Conformity to the Golden Bull, the Constitutions of the Emperor and Empire, the Peace of the Country, the last Statutes of the Empire, and the latest Resolutions of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, and as we are oblig'd by the Capitulation we swore to at our Election, and by our Office of Emperor.

Wherefore by these Presents we put him JOSEPH CLEMENT, formerly Elector of Cologne, Prince of the holy Empire, Ratisbon, Liege, and Bergtsgade, or (as he styles himself) of Hildesheim, born Duke of Bavaria, and Count Palatin of the Rhine, out of our and the Holy Empire's Grace, Protection, Defence, and Intercession; and we declare, publish, and hold him to be depos'd, and to have actually forfeited all the Prerogatives, Franchises, Rights, Royalties, Honours, Dignities, Titles, Fees, Properties, Patronages, Lands, Goods, Vassals, and Subjects; which he had and held of us and the Empire, whatsoever they be, without Exception. We forbid all and every the Vassals of the Empire, of what Estate or Condition soever they be, to have any Communication with him the said Joseph Clement, formerly Elector of Cologne, Prince of the Empire, Ratisbon, Liege, and Bergtsgade, or (as he styles himself) of Hildesheim, Duke of Bavaria, and Count Palatine of the Rhine, on any Pretence whatever, to receive him into their Houses, to give him Lodging or Harbour, to give him Meat or Drink, to furnish him with any Manner of thing, to afford him any Help or Assistance, to convey any thing to him, or to receive any thing from him into their Keeping or Protection. We also command all those that have been his Vassals, Subjects, Officers, Inhabitants, or Dependents, Ecclesiastical or Secular, to have no further Regard for him, nor to receive from him or any Person whatever on his Part, any Order, much less obey it, but to receive and obey our Commands or those of such Persons as we have already or shall hereafter authorize, as Occasion shall require. Particularly we recall, by these our last Avocatoria, all and every the Officers and Soldiers that still adhere to him, enjoying them immediately to relinquish

him and other our Enemies, and come over to us, and not to engage or be employ'd in the Defence of his Person or Faction, nor to attempt any thing against us, the Empire, its loyal States, or against the Vassals and Territories of the Empire, but on the contrary to act against him and his Abettors, to fall upon him and his, and do him all the Hurt and Damage they possibly can, thereby to obtain our Grace and Favour. We discharge all those who are under any manner of Engagement or Obligation to him, or may look upon themselves to be engag'd or oblig'd to him, from all Faith and Homage, Oath of Allegiance, Duty, Obedience, Engagement or Alliance, of what Nature or Denomination soever, as null and void from the Time of his Felony and Treason, and they are declar'd to be so by these Presents, and neither can nor ought any longer to be binding. We ordain, that all and every our Vassals and those of the Empire, who have in like Manner actually incur'd the said Ban, Ecclesiastical Deprivation, and other Penalties mention'd in the Constitutions of the Empire, or those we have here express'd, shall from henceforward be reputed and deem'd so to have done; as shall likewise all others who shall in any Manner oppose, or refuse to execute these our Present Declarations, Manifestations, Publications, Discharges, Admonitions, Commands, Orders, and Prohibitions. Finally, we take, annul, and revoke, all and every the Favours, Privileges, Franchises, Customs, and Usages, formerly given, granted, or confirm'd, by Us, our Predecessors in the Empire, or others, that are in any Manner contrary to these Presents, and that may be alleg'd against them, in whatever Terms or Sense they may be conceiv'd and reserv'd: It being our express Will, that no Person of what Estate, Quality, or Condition soever, shall make Exceptions to any of our present Ordinances, or oppose or contradict them in any wise. The whole by the Imperial Roman Authority, in Virtue of these Letters Patents, to which every one is to conform himself, at his Peril. Given in our City of Vienna the 29th of April 1706, in the 17th Year of our Roman, the 19th of our Hungarian, and the 1st of our Bohemian Reign.

JOSEPH.

L. S.

Fred. Charles  
Count of Schonborn.

By the express Command  
of his sacred Imperial  
Majesty.

C. F. Consbruch.

London, July 20.

Yesterday in the Evening, Advice came that the following Ships from the East-Indies are arriv'd in Holland, in Company with 15 Dutch East-India Ships.

The Mary, Katherine, Northumberland, Seaford, Mountague, Mary, and Rising-Sun.

To be Sold, the remaining part of a Parcel of Coniack and Bourdeaux Brandys, at 7 s. 6 d. per Gallon the Coniack, and 7 s. per Gallon the Bourdeaux; lying in a Vault under a Glaziers House in Mincing-lane, and to continue every Day till all are sold from 7 in the Morning till 8 at Night.

A Parcel of Double Brandys, lately imported and fix'd, lying at the Queens Ware-house on Brewers-Key, will be expos'd to Sale on Thursday the 25th Instant at the Marine Coffee-house in Birch-lane: Where Books of Sale may be had, and at the said Ware-house.

This Day is publish'd,

The MONTHLY REGISTER: Or, Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe, &c. Digested from the several Advices that came to England in June 1706.

God's Dominion over the Seas, and the Seaman's Duty consider'd, in a Sermon preach'd at Long Reach on board the Royal Sovereign, by Philip Stubs, M. A. one of the Chaplains of her Majesty's Navy in Ordinary, and of her Royal Hospital at Greenwich. The Fifth Edition. With an Addition of some Devotions proper for those of that Royal Foundation. At 3 d. per Book, or 20 s. per Hundred: Sold by R. and J. Bonwick at the Red Lion in St Pauls Church-yard, where the French Edition is to be had likewise.

The first and most approved Angelick Tincture for Coughs, began to be expos'd to Sale October 10. 1704. and for more than one whole Year escap'd unmolested by Counterfeits. It is a great and superindious Medicine, having sav'd the Lives of many, doing the Cure on the Spot after a Thousand other things fail; when it is taken into the Mouth the Cough doth instantly Cease, and after 2 Days return no more, the Truth whereof is sufficiently evinc'd by Examples of Cures in former Advertisements. N. B. This excellent Secret is no where to be had save at, John's Coffee-house in Swinches Alley by the Royal Exchange, and at the 7 Stars under St. Dunstons Church in Fleet-street. Price 2 s. each Bottle.